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UNIT—Indira Gandhi greeting Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (right) on his arrival in Simla, India, yesterday, for talks.

While Acknowledging Difficulties

Mrs. Gandhi, Bhutto Meet to Seek a 'Beginning'

By Robert Trumbull
PARIS, India, June 28 (NYT).—Mrs. Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Bhutto of Pakistan began summit conference today mutual promises, in the words, to seek "a new beginning" in the troubled relations in their two countries.

Two leaders, in a brief intervening, acknowledged differences ahead in seeking firm answers to the outstanding problems between the two quarreling neighbors.

"Believe me, we are interested in peace," said Mr. Bhutto, whose forces were defeated by India in the two-week war that resulted in the transformation of Pakistan's eastern wing into the independent Republic of Bangladesh last December.

"This meeting is perhaps not easy for either of us," Mrs. Gandhi said in a statement welcoming Mr. Bhutto to this cool hill resort in the Himalayas, where the divi-

sion of the former British Indian empire between predominantly Hindu India and mostly Moslem Pakistan was worked out 25 years ago.

The territorial dispute over

Kashmir, the key issue between the two countries, dates back

to the partition agreement

between the two new states. Other

problems such as the retention of

93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war

in India, go back only to the

December war.

Recent public and private

pronouncements in India and

Pakistan have offered little hope

that either the Kashmir question or

the disposition of the Pakistani

prisoners will be settled quickly.

On the record, at least, President Bhutto insists that the political future of Kashmir be based on "self-determination" by the disputed state's four million people, who are mostly Moslems.

India, which took possession of

the state in 1947 at the request of the Hindu maharajah, an action later ratified by the state assembly, has been unwilling in

opposition to a plebiscite.

The prisoner question is com-

plicated by two factors. One is

India's determination to hold the

captives, who comprise the

equivalent of four trained divi-

sions, until New Delhi feels as-

sured that there will never be

another war with Pakistan. The

other factor is the insistence of

Bangladesh on trying some 1,500

of the prisoners as war criminals.

New Delhi holds that the pris-

oners, though held in India, are

in joint custody of Bangladesh,

and that Dacca must be given

a say in their disposition.

Restoration of diplomatic rela-

tions between New Delhi and

Istanbul, broken by Pakistan in

the December war, is expected to

be one positive outcome of the

meeting between Mrs. Gandhi

and Mr. Bhutto this week.

A declaration formally ending

hostilities, reopening of closed

borders, resumption of trade and

restoration of broken communica-

tions links are also expected to

follow the re-establishment of

diplomatic relations.

It is also believed that with-

drawal of Indian and Pakistani

troops from territory occupied by

both sides in December will be

worked out in an amicable ex-

change. A firming of the unsta-

ble cease-fire in Kashmir, in

force since 1948 but often marred

by shooting incidents, may be

another easy step.

The current Indian proposal for

a permanent solution in Kashmir

is to make the present cease-fire

an international border, after a

few adjustments. But for Mr.

Bhutto to accept this formula

would be an abrupt and politi-

cally dangerous reversal of a

policy that has been dinned into

generations of Pakistanis with

unrelenting passion.

However, Indians are hopeful

that Mr. Bhutto will come to a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Anderson Says Secret Service Keeps Track of 5,500 Blacks

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, turned over to the Congressional Black Caucus yesterday a list he said came from the Secret Service, naming 5,500 names and aliases of black people whom dossiers are maintained.

Mr. Anderson, unfolding the yards-long paper sheet in the hearing room, told the pressmen that blacks are the only group that

Secret Service classifies separately. It is

said, he said, the "black nationalist" list.

The Secret Service keeps a file on Jackie

Robinson, the former baseball player, because, Mr.

Anderson said, he "visited a White House gate

day to inquire about the President's black

talismen program... The Secret Service was

noting."

Rep. Ronald V. Dellums, D., Calif., who is

chairman of hearings by the caucus on "government lawlessness," announced to about 100 spectators that the caucus intends to file a lawsuit on behalf of the listed individuals, challenging the Secret Service's authority to keep such records.

Mr. Anderson also attacked the investigatory activities of the FBI, asserting that the agency had "spent more time investigating unorthodox ideology—subversives—than all other crimes combined." The bureau's concept of unorthodox ideology, he said, includes viewpoints against the war or in favor of minority causes.

Deploring what he termed a lack of "oversight" for the FBI's surveillance activities, he added that moderate blacks are investigated while "their white counterparts" who hold comparable views are not.

Lebanese Premier 'Very Satisfied'**rab Guerrillas to Curb Activities**

RUT, June 28 (UPI).—The government-guerrilla agreement was worked out, the newspapers said, after Mr. Arafat persuaded all Palestinian groups to go along with the plan and after he held extensive talks in Syria, where the guerrillas also have units.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Salam agreed the guerrillas should suspend operations temporarily, withdraw from some, but not all populated areas in the south, and create a "disciplinary corps" to deal with guerrilla violations.

The Lebanese cabinet met under President Salim Franjish today and reviewed recent developments in governmental-guerrilla relations, political sources said.

Salam told newsmen after

the meeting, "I am very, very

fed. Understanding was a

start, but he refused to dis-

close.

The capital newspapers said guerrillas agreed to a gov-

ernment request to freeze their

activities, thus denying the

guerrillas any excuse to launch

reprisal attacks.

At day's end, Israeli strikes,

air, land and naval, claimed

191 casualties, and wounded

1,000.

Israel has it will continue to hit

concentrations.

nd, Pompidou

for Next Week

NN, June 28 (UPI).—Ch-

ancellor Brandt will have two

meetings with French

President Georges Pompidou during

the latter's visit to Bonn

on Tuesday, the govern-

ment said.

Brandt also will

privately with French Prime

Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas,

visit, one of the twice-

-Franco-German "consulta-

ns" held in 1971.

is to have an important

bearing on whether the sum-

mitance of the enlarged Com-

mon Market nations takes place

in October as planned.

France Said to Have Begun Nuclear Testing in Pacific

PARIS, June 28 (Reuters).—The Defense Ministry today refused to confirm or deny a report from Tahiti that it had exploded the first nuclear device of its latest test program.

The report said the blast took place last Sunday over Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia. The report originated from the French news agency Agence France Presse.

The French government—which says it will go ahead with the tests—has adopted a policy of silence and secrecy over the pro-

gram in the face of angry

protests from Australia, New

Zealand, Latin American nations,

Japan and others. Some have

threatened to break off relations

with France.

Informed sources here have

said the test program involves

miniaturization of thermonuclear

warheads for missiles to be car-

ried by submarines.

The report from Tahiti also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Israel: No Change

TEL AVIV, June 28 (UPI).—The Israeli armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, said today that Israel has no

intention to change its policy of

noting unusual Sunday night.

But an institute spokesman re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

Dollar Firmer Than Expected As Europe's Money Marts Open

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 28 (CIFT).—Continental foreign exchange markets opened today for the first time since Britain stopped supporting the rate for the pound sterling on Friday, with the dollar faring far better than expected.

While sales of dollars kept it near its lowest point in most of Europe, the dollar went below the intervention rate in only one country, Switzerland, and there the central bank refused to intervene to stop the drop.

In effect, the Swiss franc is floating. But whereas sterling is becoming less expensive against the dollar and other currencies (it closed down 15 cents in London at \$2.485, representing a 4.6 percent decline from its previous rate), the Swiss franc is moving in the opposite direction. At the closing price of 3.739 francs to the dollar, the franc was 0.64 percent above its declared maximum rate.

As Switzerland is not a member of the International Monetary Fund, it retains the freedom to decide whether to support its declared parity. Swiss and

As Fragile Cease-Fire Continues

IRA Provos Seek a 'New Ireland'

DUBLIN, June 28 (Reuters)—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army presented today a blueprint for a new Ireland incorporating the British province of Northern Ireland as one of four provincial governments under a federal body.

At a press conference, following Monday's IRA cease-fire, the militant republican movement called for predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland to be enlarged and united under a federal body with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic to the south.

The document said that the object of the republican movement was to establish a new society in Ireland.

To achieve this it said, "the existing system of undemocratic partition must be abolished and replaced with an entirely new system based upon the unity and sovereignty of the Irish people."

New Constitution

The movement called for a new constitution, and a new government structure consisting of a federal government and four provincial governments based upon the four historic provinces of the island—Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connacht.

The new nine-county parliament in Ulster (Northern Ireland) would take in three counties now in the Irish Republic and would still give Protestants a majority.

Since last March the Protestant-dominated provincial Parliament in Northern Ireland has been suspended and replaced by a British government caretaker administration under William Whitelaw.

Commenting on the IRA plan, David O'Connell, one of the IRA's top political brains, said: "We do not want a resumption of military activity."

Talks With Protestants

"We believe that there is something positive in our proposals," he said. "We have had talks with Protestants in the North for the last eight months and have borne their views in mind in producing this document."

The document also proposed regional governments based on clearly defined economic areas, and community authorities to replace existing local government bodies in both the North and South.

It suggested that the federal parliament contain 150 deputies—50 percent elected by direct universal suffrage or proportional representation and 50 percent in equal numbers from each provincial parliament.

The blueprint also put forward a program for social and economic development that would include the nationalization of key industries.

Conference Rejected

Mr. O'Connell said the Provisionals rejected Mr. Whitelaw's proposals for a round-table conference on the future of Northern Ireland and a plebiscite on whether to retain the province's border with the Irish Republic.

Both, he said, looked for solutions within an artificial entity. He said he was confident that Mr. Whitelaw would look again at the question of a conference and agree to one for the future of the whole island.

The Protestants in the province favor keeping the border and leaving Northern Ireland as part of Britain. The Roman Catholics want the province to become part of the independent Irish Republic, which is 90 percent Catholic. The document, entitled "New

Ireland," was signed by Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisionals' political wing, Sean MacShiofain, the Provisional chief of staff.

Mr. O'Brady was present at the press conference but Mr. MacShiofain was not.

No Protestant Assurances

BELFAST, June 28 (AP)—Mr. Whitelaw failed tonight to win assurances that militant Protestants will keep the two-day-old cease-fire.

Mr. Whitelaw met for two hours with hard-line Protestants from the Ulster Defense Association and got no commitments from them to call off their threat of armed action unless British troops move against the stronghold of the IRA.

A spokesman for Mr. Whitelaw said after the meeting that UDA leaders had agreed only to con-

sider Mr. Whitelaw's plea. The UDA men covered their faces and refused to talk to newsmen when they left the Stormont Castle meeting.

While Mr. Whitelaw was talking to the Protestants, Catholic guerrillas set up barricades around the Catholic Ballymurphy district here. Guerrillas armed with guns and cudgels stood watch.

The Protestant leaders tonight said they would throw up street barricades throughout Northern Ireland this weekend and threatened that some of them would be permanent.

A spokesman for the UDA said they would use "whatever force necessary to maintain the barricades."

Although hardening attitudes appeared to jeopardize the truce, the only outbreaks of violence here today were two small bomb blasts and a single shot at lunchtime. No casualties were reported.

Talks by Germanys Stalled; Next Parley Set for August

BERLIN, June 28 (AP)—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr told newsmen that the expected breakthrough to official negotiations beyond the present phase of negotiating a framework work for agreement had not been achieved.

The impasse centers on a West German refusal to accord East Berlin international recognition, which the East Germans insist on.

For the West German side there is the added burden of general elections in November that could bring in a new Bonn government, thereby stalling Chancellor Willy Brandt's plans for concluding his Ostpolitik with the other five to be designated.

The committee, officials said, will be linked to the White House verification panel, a senior body of the National Security Council responsible for the strategic arms negotiations.

U.S. Sets Up Unit to Verify SALT Accord

Satellites Are a Part Of Monitoring System

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI)—United States intelligence officials have established a committee to keep track of Soviet observance of the terms of the strategic arms limitation treaty signed in Moscow May 26.

The five-man committee is to begin functioning on Saturday, July 1.

Administration officials said that the committee was set up to avoid the repetition of the violation of the Suez Canal truce in August, 1970, when the Soviet Union and Egypt moved Sam-2 and Sam-3 anti-aircraft missiles into position after the cease-fire with Israel.

At that time, U.S. intelligence services were unprepared to verify whether the Russians and Egyptians were fulfilling truce terms.

This was a source of major embarrassment to the United States, which had negotiated the truce, and the incident nearly led to the collapse of the cease-fire.

The new committee, officials said, is to be headed by Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of Central Intelligence Satellite and aerial observation and other techniques will be used in the monitoring, officials said.

Its members are to be Lt. Gen. Donald V. Bennett, head of the Defense Intelligence Agency; Ray S. Cline, director of the State Department's intelligence and research agency; Andrew Marshall, intelligence coordinator of the National Security Council at the White House, and a CIA official still to be designated.

Although the counteroffensive is apparently designed to retake Quang Tri Province, it is not clear how quickly the South Vietnamese hope to accomplish this.

Some allied military observers felt the push was at least partly diversionary, to try to forestall a Communist attack on Hué from its southwest approaches.

The committee, officials said, will be linked to the White House verification panel, a senior body of the National Security Council responsible for the strategic arms negotiations.

Verification Needed

The Moscow agreement on the limitation of defensive and offensive nuclear weapons formally comes into force upon ratification by the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet.

Both sides have agreed, however, to abide by the treaty from the date it was signed by President Nixon and the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Under the treaty, the Soviet Union is free to place up to 100 defensive launchers around Moscow—64 of them are now in place—and it has the option of setting up an antiballistic defense at least 800 miles away from the capital to protect its offensive missiles.

The United States may erect an antiballistic system around Washington and around its own offensive launcher positions.

Increased Shelling

One indication of the North Vietnamese intelligence was the step up in the shelling and attacks on South Vietnamese positions along and below the My Chanh defense line over the last several days.

The South Vietnamese Marine division has made four limited forays into Communist-held

Quang Tri Province during the last several weeks. But these were largely in-and-out spilling raids and only on the last one—about a week ago—did the marines leave any troops behind.

A force of unknown size set up a small defense line three to five miles inside Quang Tri Province. These troops will presumably link up with the new attacking force.

Hospital Reported Hit

HONG KONG, June 28 (Reuters)—The North Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said today American planes yesterday seriously damaged North Vietnam's biggest hospital, killing and wounding numerous people.

It said the Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi was one of the main targets in bomb and rocket attacks on populated suburbs, an industrial community, a pagoda and a school gate, apparently linked to a dike.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde today carried a dispatch from the Agence France-Presse correspondent in Hanoi who visited the hospital site and reported that about 30 bombs had fallen on the hospital which is a mile from the center of Hanoi. The report said that all but a few of the patients were in shelters at the time of the raid but that a rocket had killed a 39-year-old doctor. The correspondent said the hospital "offered a spectacle of desolation" with beds and electronic equipment destroyed, walls and windows blown in.

SEATO Talks End, Peace Chance Seen

CANBERRA, June 28 (AP)—The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization's ministerial council agreed today that the "chances of building a lasting peace now seem better than they have been for a long time."

This was disclosed in a 2,000-word communiqué issued after a two-day meeting of the six-nation council in Parliament House here.

The communiqué qualified chances of a lasting peace by saying this conclusion was reached "on balance."

The more you know about horseracing, the more you like Longchamp.



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United Press International
NEW WEAPON—South Vietnamese Marines operate a "Tom," a new wire-guided anti-tank missile, during search for enemy tanks along the My Chanh defense line recently.

Thieu Foes Protest Full Powers Bill

Call It Illegal And of No Effect

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, June 28 (UPI)—Saigon's political opposition began to stir up an uproar the morning through the Senate last night of a bill by President Nguyen Van Thieu's special decree powers.

The vote, which was taken before midnight by pro-government senators after all the opposition legislators had gone home, was 26 in favor of the bill, 26 against. The bill has 57 members.

Fraudulent Action

Why all the opposition had gone home and whether they knew what the pro-government forces were up to last night, questions that remained unanswered today. But the government had its bill, and the opposition was claiming that nothing to do with what it is the fraudulent action.

The bill was officially nullified by Mr. Thieu's. The Senate speaker, Nguyen Huynh, who had received a letter from the Senate before the session began, got Pham Van Nhieu, the second deputy chairman to re-open the session and present a letter to the floor denouncing the vote as "illegal" and of no legal standing.

The 14-member Senate opposition, the so-called People's Coalition, also issued a declaration rejecting what they called a decision by a group of 27 senators, counting Sen. Phien, "absolutely unconstitutional, illegal and of no effect."

The bloc's statement said that "all measures and acts that by the government based on illegal decision will be considered null and void."

Sen. Vu Van Mau, a leading Buddhist opposition spokesman, accused Sen. Phien of having usurped the power of Senate speaker.

Speaker Huynh had received the Senate bill tomorrow will be held the half at 8:30 p.m.

Mr. Thieu felt strongly that needed the special powers not because his government lacks the powers it confers upon him but to present a strong appearance to the world in face of the current North Vietnamese offensive.

He originally had requested broader special powers bill early April. The Senate had rejected that bill June 2, although the lower house has passed it, limited to matters of national defense and the economy, on June 10. It was the limited bill that was approved the surprise vote last night.

Meanwhile, the government announced today that it had apprehended two men who confessed to the assassination Nov. 10 of Prof. Nguyen Van Bong, the head of a pro-government political movement, a that the two men had acted under instructions of the Communists.

The two, Vu Quang Hung and Le Van Chau, were arrested, if police roundup of suspected Communists late last month. They allegedly confessed to the government's secret police that they threw a briefcase containing three hand grenades and the pounds of explosives under Prof. Bong's car.

Prof. Bong and two passengers were killed.

Weyand New Commander In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—President Nixon today named Gen. Frederick C. Weyand commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam. The move was widely predicted.

Gen. Weyand replaces Gen. Creighton Abrams as commander of the Military Assistance Command in Vietnam and of the U.S. Army in Vietnam. He has been deputy commander of MACV since September, 1970, under Gen. Abrams, who was nominated to be Army chief of staff.

Gen. Weyand's post as deputy commander of MACV goes to Air Force Gen. John W. Vogt, who also will remain commander of the Seventh Air Force.

The White House also said Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig, No. 2 man to Henry Kissinger on the National Security Council, will go to South Vietnam and Cambodia on a fact-finding mission.

Bhutto Meets Mrs. Gandhi

(Continued from Page 1)

least tacit agreement that the present division of Kashmir, the result of past military clashes, should be accepted by Islamabad eventually after a gradual process of cooling the public temper in Pakistan.

According to an Indian official spokesman, Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto met for about 25 minutes, each with several top aides for routine agreement on procedures. Then the discussions were turned over to the committees of officials.

Aziz Ahmed, secretary-general of the Ministry of External Affairs, headed the Pakistani side. D.P. Dhar, chairman of the Policy Planning Board, led the Indian team.

The officials met for two hours in the evening, reportedly discussing the agenda for talks between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto, and agreed to meet again tomorrow morning. Just when the two heads of government will meet again has been left open.

In her statement of welcome, Mrs. Gandhi referred to "many changes" in war, political situations, and urged that the discussions "forget the past and look to the future."

"We are dealing with a very difficult situation," Mr. Bhutto said in response. He added that the Pakistani side "would forget past bitterness and hostilities and will strive to attain peace with honor."

—In Tokyo, reports of the test set off a wave of protests. The Japanese Foreign Ministry expressed "deep regret" and said the test was carried out in disregard of a Japanese request for suspension of the experiments.

New Zealand's Prime Minister John Marshall said that his country would seek confirmation of the report, but would not send a protest note to France. "There is no point in wasting more paper and time in telegrams," he said. The New Zealand opposition Labor party again called for a break in relations with France.

In Britain, a letter signed by about 150 Labor members of Parliament is to be handed to the French ambassador today protesting the nuclear test in the Pacific.

And in Geneva, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, secretary-general of the World Council of Churches, today called the French government to protest the nuclear testing program.

WEATHER

ALGIERS	18	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	Partly Cloudy
BERLIN	31	Cloudy
BRAZIL	26	Very Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	23	Cloudy
CANADA	22	Sunny
CASABLANCA	19	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	19	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	Sunny
CUBA	13	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	27	Cloudy
ENGLAND	21	Cloudy
FLORENCE	27	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	Cloudy
ICELAND	25	Cloudy
ITALY	22	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	Cloudy
LONDON	17	Sunny
MADEIRA	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	26	Cloudy
MUNICH	23	

Private Entrance

Prominent Persons Among 115 Arrested in Vietnam Protests

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—A response . . . Yes, we will end this war . . . We place these deaths at the door of our representative body." Protesters fell around Mr. Flimpton as he talked.

Then Mr. Flimpton, a white football player and actor, became an erstwhile peace criminal. Mr. Flimpton left and was not arrested. The 115 persons on the floor remained, and were taken away by police.

All but four paid \$50 bond and were released.

Second Demonstration

Yesterday's demonstration was the second by Redress, an anti-war group that recruits prominent people to protest the Vietnam war. The group's petition to the Senate called for a cutoff of all funds for the war by the end of June.

Ninety-four persons were arrested in Redress' first effort May 24 outside the House.

Those arrested yesterday were charged with obstructing a corridor in the Capitol. The charge carries a maximum sentence of six months in prison and a \$500 fine.

Among those arrested were Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thao, a South Vietnamese student here; New York Daily News national reporter Mike McGovern; National Student Association president Marge Tabankin, author Grace Paley, actress Candice Bergen, actor Jon Voight, columnist Milton Viorst and Coretta Scott King, Women's Strike for Peace, and Dr. Benjamin Spock.

Before they went to the Capitol, the 115 who were later arrested, plus at least that many who did not commit civil disobedience, were addressed at the Old Senate Office Building by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D.-Mass., Sen. Mike Gravel, D.-Alaska, and Sen. Jacob Javits, R.-N.Y.

Sen. Gravel accepted their petition calling for a cutoff of war funds and had it placed in the record.

Earlier, the protesters were told by Brig. Gen. Hugh Hester (retired) that the United States, in its military actions in Vietnam, was "doing the same thing that Hitler did and we don't recognize it . . . We're killing thousands and thousands of people."

The California "findings of



NON-VIOLENCE—Anti-war protesters lying on the floor of hall leading to Senate chamber in the Capitol Tuesday.

McGovern Upheld in Winning All of California's Delegates

By Lou Cannon and William Chapman

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—A Democratic party Credentials Committee hearing examiner yesterday upheld California's winner-take-all presidential primary in an action that deals a severe blow to the slim remaining chances of blocking Sen. George McGovern's presidential nomination.

In a second controversial case, another hearing officer ruled that Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's organization violated several reform rules in electing the mayor and 58 other Illinois delegates.

The California "findings of

McGovern Won 271

Sen. McGovern won 271 delegate votes in California, where he polled 44.3 percent of the vote to Sen. Hubert Humphrey's 39.2 percent. Seven other candidates divided the other 16.5 percent of the vote.

Mr. Marshall's ruling also dismissed a contention of the Humphrey forces that Sen. McGovern had violated a "national party standard" of Dec. 2, 1971, in which the candidates agreed to limit media spending in California to \$400,000 per candidate.

Frank Manckiewicz, the chief McGovern strategist, said that the Marshall ruling "exposes the California challenge (as) a frivolous attempt to achieve by political maneuvering what couldn't be won fairly at the ballot box."

However, Humphrey strategists immediately made clear that they intend to fight for the challenge—which is supported by Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y.; Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., and former Sen. Eugene McCarthy—before the Credentials Committee tomorrow and at the Democratic National Convention.

In the Chicago case, the Democratic party's hearing officer, Cecil F. Poole, held that Mayor Daley's organization violated several different reform rules to elect delegates from eight congressional districts.

Mayor Daley's organization secretly formed slates of delegates without allowing public participation, Mr. Poole said, and then supported those slates with sample ballots distributed by precinct workers.

The Illinois party had no rules describing how other people could participate, he found. Furthermore, the Daley delegations do not measure up to the requirement that minorities, women and young people be included, he said.

Mr. Poole's report reinforces the arguments of Chicago independent Democratic challengers who want Mr. Daley's delegates unseated. Unless a compromise is reached there is a strong chance the Credentials Committee will vote to unseat Mr. Daley Friday.

Wallace's Assailant Pleads Insanity to State Charges

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., June 28 (AP).—Arthur H. Bremer

pleaded innocent to his reason of insanity today to state charges in connection with the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and three other persons.

The plea was entered by Benjamin Lipsetz, Baltimore attorney for Bremer. The 21-year-old Milwaukee defendant was not in the courtroom.

An earlier plea of innocent was entered for Bremer at his arraignment May 29 by the court.

Bremer is also under federal indictment in connection with the shooting of Gov. Wallace at a campaign rally at a Laurel, Md., shopping center. He has pleaded

not guilty to the federal charges.

He was indicted on charges of conspiracy, mail and wire tapping.

He was indicted on charges of mail tampering and mail bombing.

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\$25 Million Yearly Graft Seen In N.Y.C.'s Building Industry

By David K. Shipley

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—New York City's vast, multi-billion-dollar construction industry pays at least \$25 million a year in bribes to city building inspectors, highway officials, policemen, state safety inspectors, agents of the Federal Housing Administration, clerks in various city agencies, union representatives and certain powerful blue-collar workers.

Hardly a skyscraper is built, scarcely a change is made in the world's most celebrated skyline, hardly a brownstone is renovated or a restaurant expanded without the illegal payoffs, ranging from \$5 to \$10,000.

These payoffs have grown over the years into an invincible, pervasive system of corruption whose costs are figured as roughly by builders as the cost of concrete.

During a six-week investigation by The New York Times, a variety of architects, small subcontractors, foremen and high executives of some of the city's largest and most reputable construction concerns described in detail how they pay bribes—\$20 bill passed during a handshake, a wad of cash sealed in a white envelope, an expensive plumbing job done without charge at a man's private home.

They insist that they pay not to evade important safety regulations or building standards, but merely to avoid harassment by government and union officials who have the power to create delays that can cost hundreds of dollars an hour on a big construction site.

Most estimate the graft at 1 or 2 percent of total construction costs. According to the Building Trades Employers' Association, \$2 billion in new construction and \$500 million in renovation took place in the city last year, yielding at least \$25 million in payoffs.

Many contractors agree that a typical dishonest inspector for the Department of Buildings collects from \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year in bribes (tax-free) above salary.

Reticence With Probers

Fear of delays is one reason that virtually the entire construction industry, including executives who belong to the Association for a Better New York and other civic groups, has steadfastly refused to cooperate with city investigators who are trying to break the pattern of corruption. Most construction men dismiss the graft with a wisk as "grease" needed to make their complex industry work.

To put up an office building or an apartment house in a congested city, under a detailed building code, they explain, requires the precise orchestration of more than 20 different trades, each working for a different subcontractor.

They insist that they pay not to evade important safety regulations or building standards, but merely to avoid harassment by government and union officials who have the power to create delays that can cost hundreds of dollars an hour on a big construction site.



Associated Press
HOLD-UP—Lone bank robber pressing a gun to the neck of a bank official in the Roxbury section of Boston Monday. He took \$5,540 in cash from tellers, then kidnapped the official, forcing him to drive a getaway car. He made good his escape by abandoning the car and his hostage in another part of Roxbury.

Louisiana Senate Votes to Repeal All Jim Crow Laws

BATON ROUGE, La., June 28 (AP)—The Louisiana Senate stamped final legislative approval yesterday on a package of bills to strip segregationist laws from the state's statute books.

Introduced by State Rep. Dorothy Taylor, the first black woman to serve in the Louisiana legislature since Reconstruction, the bills breezed through the upper chamber without debate and were sent to Gov. Edwin Edwards for his signature.

With two exceptions, the package passed without a dissenting vote, although several senators declined to cast ballots.

One measure, to repeal the state's miscegenation law prohibiting marriage between races, drew six negative votes, and one lawmaker, State Sen. Harold Montgomery, of Dayline, voted against a bill to repeal a requirement that persons be able to read and interpret the U.S. Constitution as a prerequisite to voting.

The House had previously passed the repeals, and they now go to Gov. Edwin Edwards, who is expected to sign the legislation.

Settlement Made In Gen. LeMay's \$5.3 Million Suit

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP).—Retired Air Force Gen. Curtis E. LeMay settled out of court yesterday his \$5.3 million suit against a company that fired him when he ran for vice-president in 1968.

Attorneys did not disclose the amount of the settlement, which also dismissed a \$5-million countersuit by the company, Networks Electronic Corp.

Gen. LeMay, now 65, sued in 1968, saying Networks Electronic wrongly fired him when he became George Wallace's running mate on the American Independent party ticket. The company's suit said Gen. LeMay failed to live up to his contract as board chairman and used his position to further his political ambitions.

Second Bomb Blast Reported in Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, June 28 (Reuters).—A bomb blast shattered the windows of the civil governor and police headquarters building here today in the second explosion in this northern city in a week, informed sources said.

The bomb was placed in a car parked outside the three-story building. The blast destroyed the car, badly damaged another car and broke windows in some nearby houses.

Three people, including a young woman, were reported slightly injured. Police have blamed outlawed Basque and Catalan separatist movements for bomb blasts directed against monuments in northern Spain in recent months.

Mystery Man Among the F Who Tried to Bug Democr

By Peter A. Jay

MIAMI, June 28 (UPI).—Barney L. Barker, who was arrested nine days ago with four other men in the Washington offices of the Democratic National Committee, liked to sound mysterious, according to people who know him.

He was involved in the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, and acquaintances say, he was given to dropping veiled hints that he was well connected in United States intelligence circles and that interesting things were afoot.

Like many of Miami's more than 200,000 Cuban exiles, he is known as a political conservative and a strong anti-Communist. He supported President Nixon's mining of North Vietnamese harbors and had urged exile groups to oppose war protesters at this summer's two national political conventions here.

Of the five suspects arrested in connection with the attempted bugging of the Watergate Hotel, three (including Mr. Barker), were born in Cuba. All have a background in intelligence, anti-Castro activity or both. Four of the five, including Mr. Barker, are in the District of Columbia jail pending release on bond.

Except perhaps for James W. McCord Jr., a veteran of 19 years with the Central Intelligence Agency and, at the time of his arrest in the Democratic office in Watergate, chief of security services for the Re-election of the President, Barker is the man who has attracted the most attention.

Born in Havana

Despite his Anglo-Saxon name and appearance, his American father, service in the U.S. Army as an officer in World War II in the European theater and his residence in Miami, Mr. Barker is in many ways a Cuban.

Reportedly he held a police post under dictator Fulgencio Batista before Fidel Castro came to power. He associates almost entirely with Cubans in Miami.

"Someons" said to me once that for a "Yanqui," Barker spoke beautiful Spanish," recalls a Cuban journalist here. "I had to tell them he was as much a Latin as we are."

There are various stories about Mr. Barker's clandestine activities in circulation here, but many of them seem to trace back to the man himself. A number of Cubans noticing this, dismiss the Watergate caper as a quixotic effort by an aging pragmatist to recapture the excitement of his espionage days and win the acclaim in the exile community.

"Barker? A big talker," said a businessman in the La Habana Vieja shopping center here, where Mr. Barker's small real-estate office—Barker Associates—is located. "But don't use my name."

In the Bay of Pigs operation, Mr. Barker's code name is said to be "Macho"—a nickname he still uses 11 years later. The word simply means "male," but it has stronger connotations: the equivalent nickname in English would be "stud"—an unusual, rather adolescent sobriquet for a 55-year-old.

Bay of Pigs

Mr. Barker's role in the Bay of Pigs invasion, exile sources say, was significant—but more organizational than operational. He was said to be close to Manuel Artime, who commanded the landing force, and to have been a major conduit for CIA funds.

His association with the CIA is believed to have lasted at least as long as 1964, when commanders were being trained in Nicaragua for anti-Castro harassment raids.

If Mr. Barker has met Howard H. Hunt, the mysterious rider-spy-White House consultant who dropped from sight after a reporter told him his name has been found in notebooks carried by the suspects in the Watergate bugging, it probably would have been through the CIA.

According to Miami architect Leonard Glaser, Mr. Barker often mentioned that he had a "fantastic connection in Washington... He said his name was Howard Hunt."

It has not been established that Mr. Barker and Mr. Hunt were in communication or that according to one unconfirmed report—Mr. Hunt came to Miami and met with Mr. Barker about three weeks ago. As recently as Sunday, FBI sources could not confirm that Mr. Hunt was in Miami.

Political Activity

In Miami, Mr. Barker has frequently been involved in anti-Castro or other anti-Communist

activities, most recently by leading a motorcade of Cubans supporting President Nixon to tour the North Vietnamese harbors. But he appears neither influential nor popular in the exile exile community.

The bugged office of the Democratic National Committee, he opened and closed, he reportedly was involved in various organizations—but nothing specific.

And these activities, due to Mr. Barker's association with Miguel (Mingo) Diaz, a Cuban who once ran for mayor of Miami as a Republican, came in a poor fifth and attorney for Mr. Barker.

American, the organization's point man, said, was a CIA anti-Castro group to win Watergate five belonged, out to be a real-estate corporation headed by Mr. Suresh Suresh says the use of the name and stationery by Mr. Barker, the others when they left the Watergate Hotel, is known to him and unknown.

Cuban Neighborhood

Mr. Barker lives 50 block of downtown Miami in a predominantly Cuban area.

It is a neighborhood of square houses, painted and with palm trees in the little shade. As in working neighborhoods in other cities, there are pickup trucks and American-style outboard boats on a small children on tricycles look comfortable, clean and cent—but by no means at all.

Mr. Barker's neighbors, other Cubans here, say they don't know what to think of him. They have read a newspaper of an attempt by Barker to get the architect of the Miami convention center where the Democrats will meet in two weeks; that reminder friend, at least, of Mr. Barker's remark about "doing some about the convention."

But what? And also those are the questions neighbors keep asking, for neither the newspaper nor police nor the politician either side have yet to offer answer.

California Voter On Legalizing Marijuana Set for Novemb

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 28 (AP)—California voters will decide in November whether to legalize marijuana use in the nation's most populous state's top election official announced yesterday.

Secretary of State Edmund Brown, Jr., said a voter initiative to legalize the private use of marijuana by adults has qualified with more than the 325,000 signatures of registered voters required to place it on the November ballot.

Mr. Brown said an initial canvass of returns from California's 58 counties found the signatures for legalization of marijuana have signatures of 31,000 voters.

The initiative would allow some 18 and older to possess marijuana for their personal and to possess and smoke if sales would still be against law.

Cultivation, possession and sale of marijuana are now all punishable in California either felonies or misdemeanors though most first offenders recent years have received suspended sentences or short or jail terms; the maximum for first offenses is 10 years in state prison.

Waldheim to S Jarring in Gene

GENEVA, June 28 (UPI)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today for his Middle East peace mission, which he called "for the moment, the possibility of making progress in the Middle East." Mr. Waldheim, told news media upon arrival here that he would take the chance of reviving his mission, which he called "for the moment, the possibility of making progress in the Middle East." Mr. Waldheim is scheduled to arrive here the next few days.

Lebanon Anti-Hijack

BEIRUT, June 28 (UPI)—Lebanon has decided to take hijack measures, including use of metal detectors at installation of a "bomb-exclusion chamber" at Beirut International Airport, official sources said today. The chamber is to be fitted with a high-pressure front device that causes explosives hidden in a bag to explode before loaded, according to the s



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Vatican Moves to Recognize Poles' Postwar West Frontier

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 28 (NYT).—The Vatican in effect recognized Poland's western frontier today by appointing Polish bishops to territories that once belonged to Germany, and by other changes in the Roman Catholic Church administration.

The Communist government and the church hierarchy in Poland had long been pressing for such adjustments.

The chief Vatican spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, stated that today's church measures had been made possible by the recent ratification by the Polish Assembly of West Germany's had guaranteed Poland's Oder-Neisse border.

The spokesman declared that the Vatican had reorganized the church structure in Poland's west "to meet pastoral needs." This seemed to imply something less than the formal acknowledgement of the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western border that the Warsaw government had demanded.

Good-Will Gesture

Today's announcement was nevertheless regarded here as a good-will gesture by the Vatican toward Poland that may help improve relations.

There was also renewed speculation among ecclesiastics here that the decisions may make it possible for Pope Paul VI to undertake a journey to Poland.

The 74-year-old Pope, who during the nine years of his pontificate has traveled to all continents, wants to revisit Poland where he once served briefly as a young church diplomat, members of his entourage say. Several overtures by the Vatican for such a visit were rebuffed by the Polish government during the last few years on the ground that the ecclesiastical situation in the western border area was still unsettled.

Texan Claims 42-Hour Record For Filibuster

AUSTIN, Texas, June 28 (UPI).—Mike McKeith, a 5-foot-1 state senator from Dallas known as Little Hercules, claimed the national filibuster record today talking for 42 hours and 33 minutes trying to convince the Texas Senate to spend more money for mental health services.

Sen. McKeith, 53, had three days of whiskers when he finished and took long drinks of milk from a soda pop bottle.

It took the Senate less than five minutes to ignore Mr. McKeith's filibuster. It passed a no-new-taxes state budget bill that did not include the \$17 million for mental health services he wanted added.

TOKYO Flight Canceled

Two intercontinental flights to Tokyo and New York—12 international flights and 38 domestic ones were canceled today.

The strike, the second in four days, is part of a scheduled 126 hours of staggered stoppages called by pilots to force a resumption of talks on a new work contract. The old one expired July 31.

Newsman were in the second day of a nationwide strike against

3-Day Strike by Italy's Pilots Starts, Cutting Many Flights

ROME, June 28 (Reuters).—Most of Italy's 1,600 pilots began a three-day strike today and Alitalia and the domestic airline ATI were forced to cancel 52 of their 138 flights. The situation was expected to worsen before the strike ends Friday night.

Most passengers on domestic flights were able to travel today, but often had long waits. Both airlines drew heavily on the few hundred pilots not taking part in the strike to operate as many domestic flights as possible.

Many Italians had not been informed of the strike because there have been few newspapers due to another labor dispute.

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Country Whaling Parley Piques Call for Moratorium

By Bernard Weinraub

SYDNEY, June 28 (NYT).—Conservationists picketing the representatives of 14 nations met in secrecy today to decide the fate of the whale.

A session, sponsored by the International Whaling Commission, was part of a weeklong debate that quietly pitted the United States against the Soviet Union and Japan. At stake is a future of commercial whaling and the threatened extinction of whales in the northern Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

It has emerged as the centerpiece of the conference: sets up yearly catch quotas whether the commission approves the U.S. proposal for a moratorium on whaling, is opposed by the Soviet Union and Japan, the major hunting countries, which 80 percent of the annual vote on the U.S. proposal is led Friday.

Navy Champions. U.S. position is noisily championed by a group of Americans.

Calvin S. Schaffer,
Onaler in Czarist
Sets, Dies at 72

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Alexander S. Schaffer, 72, president of A. L. Vieille Russie and Co., New York's noted dealers in antiques and works of art, died this last Saturday while on business and pleasure trip.

Born internationally, Mr. Schaffer started out modestly on career here. In the late 1920s he worked for Hammer, who later became director of the Hammer Galleries recently, executive vice-president of Knoedler's. After his apprenticeship in connoisseurship, Schaffer in the early 1930s began a series of trips to the Soviet Union, which invested itself of the Russian treasure.

One of the first entrepreneurs in his field, Mr. Schaffer bought sturgeon eggs and other kinds upon which Fabergé and artist-craftsmen lavished skill, imperial icons and the like of apartments of palaces great Russian houses.

Through the years he helped some of the country's foremost collections of Russian art, including the Arturo DiFilippo

AMI, June 28 (AP).—Arturo DiFilippo, 78, founder of the Opera of Greater Miami and its son for 31 years, died yesterday. A native of Italy, Mr. DiFilippo came to the United States in 1912 as an immigrant, opera guild is the seventh largest in the nation, operating a budget of more than a million dollars.

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Associated Press
OPS—A Wellington, New Zealand, pilot boat recently gave a very good example of how not to enter the harbor. After putting a pilot aboard an inbound ship, the launch Tikiina (Maori for Take Care) ran up on reef. Launch's master was suspended for 2 months.

Country Whaling Parley Piques Call for Moratorium

By Bernard Weinraub

Iceland and British conservationists, who recently attended the United Nations environment conference in Stockholm, where the 10-year moratorium was proposed.

The question is not how many whales should be killed next year, but whether a handful of men should be permitted to destroy whales for trivial products and profits," said Joan McIntyre, a San Franciscan who is president of Project Jonah, an international conservation group.

She said angrily: "Turning intelligent, magnificent, ecologically critical animals into lipstick, margarine, suntan oil, pet food and car wax is the ultimate nonsense in the modern world."

34-Member Bloc

The U.S., which stopped whaling last year and halted the import of whale products, was represented at the conference by a 20-member delegation headed by Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

In an interview, he pointed out that the 100-ton blue whales have been reduced from a 200,000 population to a figure probably less than 2,000. "What's happening to whales is what would happen if the population of the United States were quickly reduced to, say, the population of Philadelphia," he observed.

Dr. Lee M. Talbot, a senior scientist with the environmental council, said that last year about 40,000 whales were slaughtered. Five species of whales—the blue, gray, right, bowhead and humpback—are now so depleted that catching and killing them has been banned by the whaling commission, now holding its 24th annual meeting.

At the current session, the 14 member countries have agreed to let international observers check against excess whale hunting. The Soviet Union had previously resisted the move, fearing infiltration by intelligence experts, but agreed to the plan.

Smith Declares Britain Closed Door on Accord

SALISBURY, June 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that Britain had closed the door on the British-Rhodesian compromise settlement by rejecting its own proposals.

The Smith government accepted the proposals last November, but a British commission headed by Lord Pearce said a test of public opinion later showed that the country's African population opposed them.

In an interview with the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp., Mr. Smith said that after the Pearce report was issued he told Britain he would implement the proposals, provided that Britain did, too.

"I think it is pertinent for me to make it clear I had an unequivocal 'no' from the British government to that offer, and therefore that is the end of that particular offer."

Mr. Smith denied reports that secret negotiations were going on. "I would go even further and say I believe any sort of a settlement at this moment would be an embarrassment to the British government. As I have said before, I believe that for the moment, they've lost the will to settle."

Peron's Political Rights Restored in Argentina

Buenos Aires, June 28 (AP).—A federal judge restored yesterday all political rights to former President Juan D. Peron, 48 hours after a convention of the Peronist party nominated him as a candidate for the presidential elections of 1973.

Federal Judge Leopoldo Isaurralde ruled out the suspension of Mr. Peron's political rights on the ground that the circumstances that deprived him of them nearly 17 years ago were no longer valid. Mr. Peron was ousted in 1955 by a military coup and now lives in Madrid.

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The Art of Floating

Britain's decision to float the pound violates tradition in that it is an entirely rational move, taken at the right moment, at minimum cost to the world. If the British government had chosen to follow tradition, it would have waited until its reserves were depleted by a futile effort to prop the pound up at an artificial level. It would have pumped the arithmetical value of its currency up into a test of its own national honor and other nations' good faith. It would have gone through the whole Wagnerian ritual of a full-blown monetary crisis in the grand manner, moving in steady rhythms toward a climax both disastrous and inevitable. It would have demonstrated once again, in short, all the reasons that make the tradition exceedingly costly.

* * *

The British float demonstrates clearly the extreme fragility of the Smithsonian agreement last December. There the world's leading trading nations arrived at a new set of values at which to exchange their currencies. But any set of fixed values is necessarily short-lived. The world's currencies are constantly shifting in respect to each other. One chief reason is that nations vary greatly in their toleration of inflation. The West Germans, for example, have a profound fear of inflation and will pay a stiff price to control it. The British, in contrast, currently enjoy the highest inflation rate of any major industrial nation. As a result the West German mark rose last year in relation to most of the world's other currencies, and the British pound is now falling. The Smithsonian agreement was originally supposed to be a stop-gap, to provide a little time in which the world could rebuild its monetary system to adjust itself constantly to shifting values. But once the stop-gap was accomplished, all the nations began to lose interest in the issue.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Middle East Myopia

For the sixth time in less than four years, the UN Security Council has condemned Israel for retaliatory raids against Lebanon without seriously addressing the root of the problem—deadly Palestinian guerrilla attacks against Israel from Lebanese soil. The myopic, partisan approach to incidents in the Middle East can only serve further to exacerbate tensions, to undermine the UN's efforts to promote an Arab-Israeli settlement and to erode whatever confidence still exists in Security Council resolutions.

Although the council acted in response to a Lebanese government request, its failure to condemn Palestinian extremists for their provocative violence is almost as much of a disservice to Lebanon as it is to Israel. The Lebanese, necessarily the least belligerent of Israel's Arab neighbors, clearly have no interest in picking a quarrel with the Israelis. But Lebanon is too weak militarily and politically to be able to control the guerrillas on its own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India-Pakistan Summit

Before leaving Lahore, Mr. Bhutto made it plain that he was ready to resume diplomatic relations and communications with India. He is also ready to recognize Bangladesh, provided that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman renounces his intention to try West Pakistani prisoners for war crimes.

The sheikh is not expected at Simla, though his presence may become essential. Mrs. Gandhi will not press her present advantage for an immediate Kashmir "solution" in favor of India, but she will want to edge Mr. Bhutto out of his policy of equilibrium, to readjust frontiers and reach an understanding with the subcontinent. Much at this summit between victor and defeated will depend on her showing magnanimity.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

French A-Tests

The protests against the nuclear tests are the expression of vague individualist demands against the assertion of a national right. Is it necessary to point out that the use of this right cannot be denied France? In Australia, fanciful parachutists are thinking of getting the tests called off by dropping in at Mururoa Atoll. This is only the infantile expression of a peevish frame of mind.

—From Politika (Belgrade).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 29, 1897

PARIS—Siam seems to be a storm center just now. Recent telegrams say that Cambodians under French protection have been murdered by the Siamese. Rascism, outrage and bloodshed are spoken of. So far no authoritative report has been forthcoming, and until something definite is known it would be well to keep cool and do nothing more than wait. But it does seem to appear that whatever the trouble between France and Siam, England is not at the bottom of it.

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1922

ROME—Signor Giacomo Puccini, known in America only as a composer, has a reputation in his own country also as a keen business man. He has just completed a deal with a certain American musical firm, which is said to have paid \$120,000 for the privilege of "jazzing" a theme from "La Tosca" and at the same time he has registered another success in Venice where he collected insurance on a lost boat... \$80,000 lire worth of insurance. He is known to be a millionaire.



July 1, in life

London Views Détente in Europe

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON.—The British diplomatic corps is getting tired of being labeled the West's odd man out over détente in Europe. It is obviously true that Prime Minister Edward Heath has not made a trip to Moscow like President Nixon, nor has he launched an Ostpolitik like Chancellor Brandt nor promoted the European security conference like President Pompidou. But officials here remain calm, including the centrist Russians, that Britain was pushing détente under Harold Macmillan long before it became fashionable in Bonn or Washington.

For Moscow, which has been rapping British knuckles in public lately, the key test of goodwill these days is a nation's attitude toward the Russian-proposed security conference.

London insists it not only expects the meeting to take place next year but can even see some positive results flowing from it. No great ones, mind you, but some useful ones, particularly in creating a happier East-West atmosphere.

All But Fixed

Diplomats here think the big meeting will be set for May or June in a neutral capital, probably Vienna or Geneva. The participants, it is said, are now all but fixed. The gathering will include the United States, Canada and all the nations in geographic Europe, including neutrals. There has been some suggestion that since Turkey is coming, why not other Mediterranean states like Algeria or Tunisia. But that idea is not likely to get very far.

The British make plain they have few illusions about the great meeting. They talk privately about the inevitability of propaganda and empty rhetoric. They think it will be hard to resist a Russian proposal for a grand sounding declaration of principles, along the lines of the one adopted by Messrs. Nixon and Brezhnev in Moscow, calling for "peaceful coexistence," the renunciation of "force" and the promotion of "commercial and economic ties."

Diplomats here also predict agreement on a wide range of studies to foster cooperation over environmental concerns, trade, scientific and cultural exchange.

Finally, the biggest gain forecast for the Soviet Union is the mantle of responsibility that will be draped over East Germany. That nation will be sitting at the table, perhaps for the first time as a full participant in a political gathering with the West.

In London's view, the conference could produce some dividends for the West as well. One thing, it might encourage moves toward independence in Eastern Europe, a road boldly traveled by Yugoslavia, more cautiously by Romania and hinted at in Poland.

In addition, if the West plays its cards well, diplomats here think at least a paper agreement could be reached pledging free access for people and ideas across bloc lines. Eminent cold war scholars here think this is a necessary concomitant of a multipolar world, one that no longer looks exclusively either to Washington or Moscow.

'Cooperation'

The British are working on at least one interesting idea under the heading of "cooperation." They envision a deal to exchange

information about troop dispositions in Europe. Thus, if either the Warsaw Pact or the NATO bloc moved a division or two around, each would be obliged to notify the other in advance about the why and whereabouts.

In Moscow, President Nixon and Secretary-General Brezhnev agreed that preparatory work on the security conference would go forward hand in hand with preliminary work on a much tougher issue, the proposed mutual and balanced reduction in forces by the two blocs.

Here, the British, like the French and the Russians, are extremely doubtful that anything useful will emerge. London's top diplomats understand the American impetus behind MBFR (mutual balanced force reduction), a device invented to dampen congressional pressure for unilateral cuts. British diplomats are far too sophisticated to get involved in American elections, but it reveals no secret to report they are not enchanted with George McGovern's proposal to bring back troops from Europe without any quid pro quo.

They are also pessimistic about finding an MBFR formula that would work. The difficulty, said to be understood on all sides, is that withdrawing one American soldier is not the same as pulling back one Russian, that the Russian could get back into the line much quicker. So the problem becomes one of defining equal man-distances, a proposition easier to state than express.

that withdrawing one American soldier is not the same as pulling back one Russian, that the Russian could get back into the line much quicker. So the problem becomes one of defining equal man-distances, a proposition easier to state than express.

Not Dismayed

The British say they have run this through their computers and anything acceptable to the West would not be agreeable in the East and vice versa. Unlike the European security conference, the MBFR bargaining is expected to be prolonged, difficult and probably fruitless. As far as can be determined, that prospect does not dismay British diplomats.

London now says it believes Russia genuinely wants stability in Europe and Britain welcomes that. But at the same time, the word here is "keep your eyes open." British diplomats say they cannot tell whether the new Soviet stance is the first phase in a global effort at stability or whether Moscow wants Europe quiet in order to have a freer hand in the Middle East and Far East. In sum, London says it is not troubled by the forthcoming security conference nor is it throwing any ascos in the air.

McGovern and Political Continuity

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—It was noted, with some relief, by observers of this week's preliminary to the Democratic National Convention that in just 48 hours the McGovern delegates began to behave like professionals.

Last Friday night, the South Dakota senator's supporters on the platform committee caucused to discuss their problems—in public. On Sunday evening, they had a second session—behind closed doors.

That it took these zealous amateurs and reformers only two days to discover the virtues and advantages—indeed, the necessities—of the back room is a reassuring sign to those who feared that McGovern's advent meant the end of politics as they had known it.

A Reminder

It also served as a useful reminder that the development of our national political parties is not a series of separate, isolated events, but a continuous process, in which each of the quadrennial nomination struggles is related to what has gone before.

When all is said and done about "new politics," George McGovern locked up this year's Democratic nomination in exactly the same way every opposition party nominee has won for the last 28 years—by beating his active opponents in the major presidential primaries.

As Milton Gwirtzman has pointed out in his writing on this subject, not since Wendell Willkie in 1940 has there been any deviation in the "Iron Law" that says the opposition nominates the candidate who wins what are deemed to be the crucial primaries (or primary).

The British are working on at least one interesting idea under the heading of "cooperation." They envision a deal to exchange

come to dominate the nomination process (directly, through selection of delegates, and indirectly, through their impact on public opinion), that nomination represents a sort of instant measure of the strength of the rival candidates at the critical period in the late spring or early summer of the presidential year.

It is as accurate a gauge as one can get of the momentary standing of the contestants—but it is no more than that. Specifically, it is not a reliable indicator of the direction the party is moving on any long-term basis.

There is a major distinction, which McGovern and his backers are now learning, between capturing a nomination and being acknowledged as the leader of the party.

The parties, formless as they sometimes seem, have a sense of themselves as continuing institutions. When the Democrats meet in convention, they bring with them their traditions and long history, their constituency loyalties, and their confidence that their party has a future more assured than that of the man who happens to be at the moment their prospective nominee.

These institutional forces are not erased overnight. They are at least as significant as the California primary returns. If the victor in the nomination struggle is to succeed in the election campaign and, later, in governing the country, he must find a way of accommodating himself to those forces, even while he begins to reshape them to his own vision of the future.

These institutional forces are represented, not just by the nominee's own backers, but by the party's elected officeholders, its longtime adherents and organization leaders, and by the spokesmen for its major constituency groups.

Because the primaries have

convention is not simply to ratify the choice of the nominee as dictated by the primaries but to test whether he can or will come to terms with those others who can claim, as legitimately as he can, to be custodians of the party's tradition and interests.

The Test

That is the test McGovern and his delegates are facing now—as they struggle to draft a platform, resolve credentials disputes and appease the fears of congressional Democrats about the new party charter and the impact of McGovern's candidacy on their own political future.

That is why the convention is so vital an institution—and so fascinating. The primaries select the nominee. But the convention determines, in large part, whether he will be the leader of his party's next stage of development or a forgotten footnote in its honored history.

McGovern himself clearly understands the distinction. If his followers come to understand it in these next two weeks, they may acquire not just the work habits of the professionals, but the wisdom.

PETER TODD MITCHELL
London

Letters

Israeli Raids

While we cry about the My Lai and Lynda massacres, not word is said in protest over brutal Israeli raids that slaughtered many innocents in Lebanon. The United States, curious as it is about the conflict between the powerful neighbors, The war in Middle Ages, Sweden, Germany and Russia also controlled it various times.

The Estonians themselves can hardly be recognized in their master, albeit with some regret. One native told a recent visitor from East Europe that in a way things were better now than they used to be. "We used to have many enemies," he noted. "Now we have only one."

—Letters—

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Letter From Estonia

Living in the Shadow Of Powerful Neighbors

By Robert G. Kaiser

TALLINN, Soviet Estonia.—High television antennae rise above the roofs of most of the neatly arranged homes and apartment houses of this old, Germanic city. They are aimed at Helsinki, 50 miles to the north, Finnish television programs are said to be extremely popular in Soviet Estonia.

The Estonians get real news of the outside world from their Berlin connection. It is one of many ways that they seem to retain a special identity, though they are legally an integral part of the Soviet Union. Estonians speak their language (a very close cousin of Finnish) preserve their own medieval capital, adhere to their own, relatively liberal standards in the arts, and generally create an atmosphere that feels far removed from Russia. To a Westerner who lives in Moscow, Estonia feels a lot more like home.

Tallinn looks like the world that interior decorators have in mind when they design restaurants called the "Baltic House." It is a real Hanseatic town dominated by German traders for generations, and still largely preserved as it was built in the 14th and 15th centuries. The old town rises on a steep hill. Its narrow, winding streets are still paved with rough cobblestones. Thin church steeples slice the skyline, and romantic courtyards snuggle behind stone arches.

Landscaped

Newer sections of the city have not escaped the stamp of Soviet architecture. The same prefabricated apartments that are built across the entire Soviet Union appear here, too. But they are laid out in a more orderly pattern, and the yards of the new developments are actually landscaped with grass and shrubbery. In Russia the yards are seldom carefully planted, and almost never maintained.

If one tries to explain to a Russian that the Estonians seem to have a good "visual sense," one learns that the Russian language has no such expression.

According to the guidebooks sold here, Estonia "requested" membership in the Soviet Union in 1940, after what is depicted as a spontaneous "revolutionary uprising." In fact, Moscow's Red Army, and not any uprising, established Communist power in Estonia during the summer of 1940, when Stalin secured his Baltic flank. His abrupt maneuver, which the Estonians were helpless to protest or prevent, ended 21 years of Estonian independence that was made possible by the Treaty of Versailles. It was the only period of real independence in Estonia's long history.

Stalin sent thousands of Estonians to Siberia to try to eliminate opposition to his seizure of power. According to people here, more than 100,000 were forcibly relocated beyond the Urals. Almost all have since been allowed to return, though many died in Siberia.

After this painful beginning, the Estonians seem to have made a workable peace with the Russians in Moscow. Their economy has become one of the most efficient of the 15 Soviet republics. Estonian agricultural productivity is competitive with Scandinavia's.

The group of foreign journalists whom Kabin addressed had been invited to Estonia for a giant folk festival of children's singing and dancing. After two years preparation, more than 160 schoolchildren from all over the republic (ethnic Russians as well as Estonians) sang a concert in a vast open-air theater. Thousands more staged Estonian folk songs in a football stadium.

Danish City

Estonia has always lived in the shadow or under the control of powerful neighbors. The war Tallinn comes from two Estonian words that mean "Danish city" as it was for 300 years in the Middle Ages. Sweden, Germany and Russia also controlled it various times.

The United States, curious as it is about the status quo here, the thriving Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic does not officially exist in American diplomatic usage. The U.S. recognizes a barely-existing ex-regime instead.

The Estonians themselves can hardly be recognized in their master, albeit with some regret. One native told a recent visitor from East Europe that in a way things were better now than they used to be. "We used to have many enemies," he noted. "Now we have only one."

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The Woman Who Heads Paris Council

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 28 (UPI).—"Madame le Président" is grammatical nonsense—but then Nicole de Hauteclouque, as the first woman to become president of the Conseil de Paris has every right to call the title.

She is quite stern on the subject. "Madame la Présidente," she insists, means the wife of a president."

This detail aside, Madame le President is a 100 percent woman. She is 59, a well-built, smallish blonde with eyelids elegantly powdered in blue. Her smiling no-as-to-ground determination makes it impossible to tag her as a typical career woman. The other day, she was wearing a smart red suit by Carven ("She's a good friend of mine") with leather shoes, spot lights in the ceiling and glass doors and an Arp sculpture. A large portrait of Gen. Charles de Gaulle sits on her desk. One wonders, however, if a Monsieur le Président would have all those red roses around.

How does a woman become president of the Paris City Council? "I started in the Résistance," she said, "and was always in Gen. de Gaulle's entourage." She has the Croix de Guerre and several Resistance decorations.

"I joined his party, then called the RPP (Graisselement du Peuple Français), which I helped to organize. So, it was sort of obvious that in 1947, I should be on an electoral list. I was elected to the Conseil Municipal."

Over her 25-year political career, Mrs. de Hauteclouque was also elected député of the 15th arrondissement (300,000 people and the largest in Paris, even larger than Bordeaux). "I was very interested in that area because it was a bit rough. The land was generally badly developed and the houses were old but had no character."

With no beauty to preserve, Mrs. de Hauteclouque had an easier time knocking down old buildings and putting up low-cost apartment houses. She was re-elected in 1962, 1967 and 1968.

Her seat on the Conseil de Paris became almost permanent and she was re-elected until she obtained the presidency this year.

A quiet but firm partisan of women's lib, Mrs. de Hauteclouque feels that "Frenchwomen have political power. But I'm not sure they use it." This partly comes from male chauvinism. "I'm not sure" she said, "that political



Nicole de Hauteclouque in her Paris office.

groups, whatever the party, have enough confidence in women." She herself was only elected on a third ballot, although her party was in the majority.

Regrettably, she noted that Frenchwomen's political activity has dwindled since the Liberation. There were 33 women in the National Assembly after the war. Today, there are only eight."

"It's not that women are passive," she said. "But they're passive. I wish they'd realize that they represent 54 percent of the votes and, consequently, hold the country's future in their hands. I find it surprising and damaging that 28 percent of women do not vote."

To me, women are the conservative element in any country. They control the family budget which means, in effect, that they are instrumental in the country's budget. Women should also care about peace and determine the future of their children."

"I'm very concerned about old people who often lead a hard, joyless life. I'd like them to be able to walk out to a park and sit with a lot of flowers around."

Her first duty was receiving Queen Juliana. "Of course I was shaken," she said. "There's quite a pompous mise en scène around here, with grand stairways, huge salons and gardes républicains. But the queen was so simple and kind that she put me at ease immediately."

Despite her outstanding polit-

DENMARK: Reviving Culinary History

By Jan Sjöby

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—The days of the councillor were days of glory at the Divan 2 in Copenhagen's belle époque.

The restaurant was opened in 1843 in the Tivoli Gardens, the year when that famous amusement park opened on the remnants of the ramparts of the capital. The original operators, Minnie and Clotte, and their successor, one Svend Ønehjem, didn't make culinary history.

But Cabinet Counsellor Niels, who took over in 1877, made the Divan 2 the talk of Copenhagen.

"Even the foreigners who will not be able to sense the intimate Copenhagen atmosphere in the restaurant will still be attracted by Mrs. Niels' night table," wrote a contemporary chronicler. The night table was a super smørsgård, very expensive (almost 15 cents) but very attractive to the gay blades and their sweet protégées.

This year, as Tivoli and the Divan 2 opened for their 100th season, Danish-Australian restaurateur E. Skjold Kristiansen took over the management of the institution. The spirit of the councillor has been lingering over the tables for the past century and Mr. Kristiansen wants to make it more substantial.

"We can't recreate the days of Mr. Niels and his clientele," said Mr. Kristiansen, "but we can recreate some of the atmosphere. And we can re-create his cuisine, at least in part. Unfortunately, we can't manage to present his night table. For an orgy like that we'd have to charge at least \$15 just to meet our expenses."

For \$9, however, a diner may get an idea of what that night



Divan 2, some years back.

table was like: Freshly peeled shrimps, smoked salmon and smoked eel (the latter with scrambled eggs), goose liver mousse with truffles, steak tartar with egg yolk, steak Béarnaise, one-quarter of a chicken and a choice between a cheese tray or a fruit salad.

The classical thing to eat in Tivoli has been peeled baby shrimps. Divan 2 this year offers something completely revolutionary on the Danish market:

Unpeeled baby shrimps, at a price considerably lower than that of

IN THE UNITED STATES

Money and the Foreign Student

By Gene L. Maceroff

NEW YORK (UPI).—Abdul M. Rahmani of Afghanistan, a 25-year-old mechanical engineer, came to the United States as a college freshman seven years ago and expects to return home soon—with a Ph.D. and a worrisome feeling about the effects that mounting financial pressures are having on foreign students in the United States.

"Things keep going the way they are," says Mr. Rahmani who attends North Carolina State University, "only the financial crisis of other nations will be able to afford to come to America to study."

Foreigners studying in the United States, which leads the world in enrolling students from other countries, have tended to come from the upper classes. But the ready availability of scholarships and grants had increasingly opened opportunities for the less affluent.

What concerns Mr. Rahmani and other foreign students now is that financial support for students from overseas is not being expanded in line with rising costs, and universities as well as foundations and certain federal programs:

Washington said in a report in April.

Typifying what is happening to some foreign students, Reno Sorkin, a Canadian, got an offer of aid from only one of the eight American universities to which he applied for doctoral work.

Parole Michael of Cyprus, will "have to go home" after his scholarship expires at the University of Alabama to earn enough money to come back and continue, and Sven Borgen, a Dane, who is the father of four, says it "will take years" to pay off the \$10,000 it cost him at the University of Indiana.

When the institute, a leading agency in the field of educational and cultural exchange, began its annual survey in 1968, there were 25,442 foreign students in the United States. The number climbed to 47,245 in 1970 and to 100,262 by 1972.

The development of higher educational resources in their own lands is considered one reason for the halt in the growth of international enrollment in the United States. But economic constraints in this country are seen as a key factor.

In its last published survey, in 1971, the Institute of International Education found that the percentage of foreign students supporting themselves increased while almost every other category of support-colleges, U.S. government, their own governments—decreased.

An example of the failure to expand opportunities for foreign students in the United States is found in the Fulbright program, which 10 years ago enrolled 2,521 students at a cost of \$5,104,000. The program had 3,146 students at a cost of \$8,222,000 in 1966, but this year it supported 2,011 students at a cost of \$5,542,000.

Similarly, the Agency for International Development, which could offer no statistics for years before 1969, supported 6,941 foreign students in the academic part of its program in 1969 and 6,807 this year.

Canada sends more college students—12,595—to the United States than any other foreign country. Next are India, 12,523; Taiwan, 9,218; Hong Kong, 9,040; Iran, 6,402; Thailand, 5,827; Iran, 4,350; England, 3,850; and South Korea, 3,857. There are 22,148 Americans studying abroad.

The institution with the largest enrollment of foreign students is New York University, followed by the University of California at Berkeley, Columbia, Illinois and Wisconsin. Forty-five percent of all the overseas students in the United States are studying at the graduate level.

In California, a state that enrolls 16 percent of all of the students from overseas, the state university and colleges system has eliminated a special tuition break previously given to foreign students. They now have to pay the annual nonresident rate of \$1,110, whereas two and a half years ago, they were paying \$225 a year.

At the same time that costs have been going up and aid has been becoming harder to obtain, alternative sources of income have been drying up to foreign students, with Americans getting

Barbers' Business Cut

PRESNO, Calif., June 28 (UPI).—Changing hair styles, particularly long locks on men, have put about 20 percent of the United States barbers out of business in the last five years, Richard A. Plumb, general president of the International Barbers and Beauticians Association, told his organization's annual convention yesterday.

preference for scarce summer and campus jobs.

"This summer is going to be the biggest headache of all for foreign students," said William Elba, from Sierra Leone, who attends the American University in Washington.

"The dorms close," Mr. Elba lamented, and the foreign students, with no place to live and little money, have to go live in the Y and worry about where they will get enough money for the next cup of tea."

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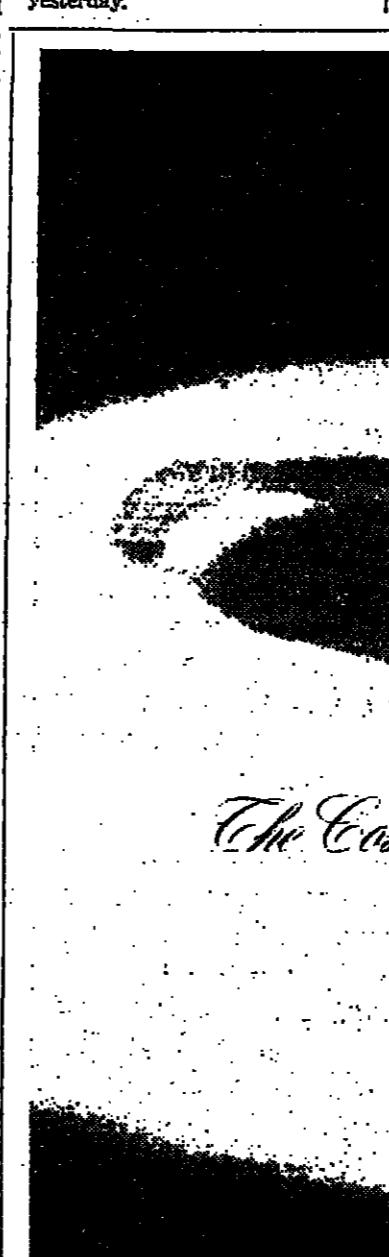
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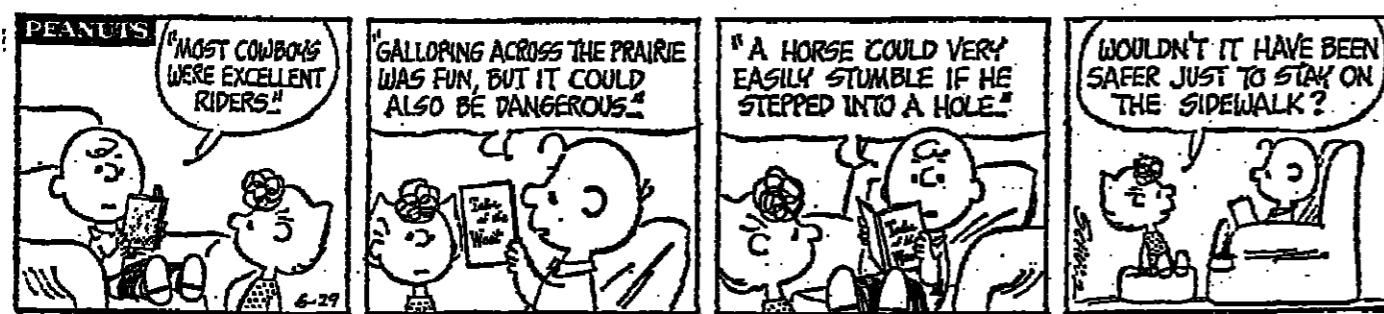
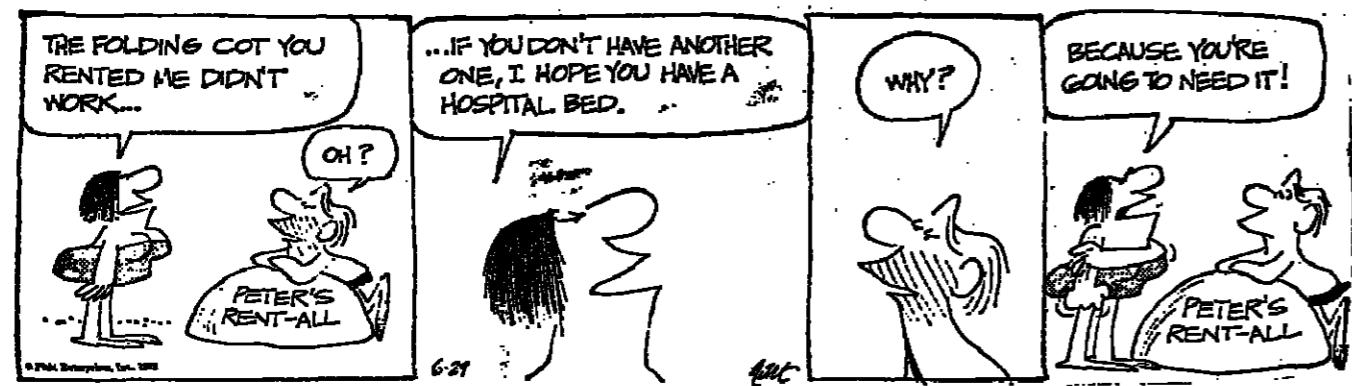
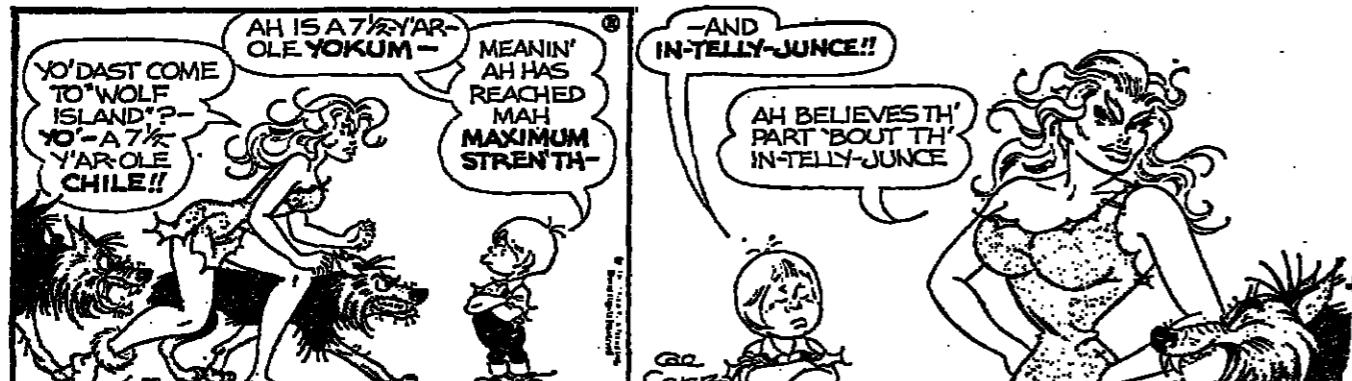
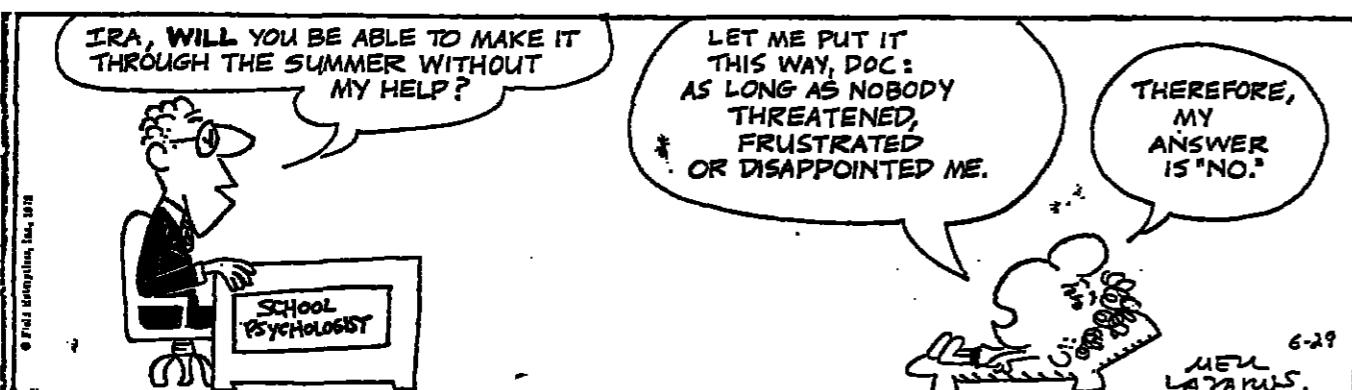
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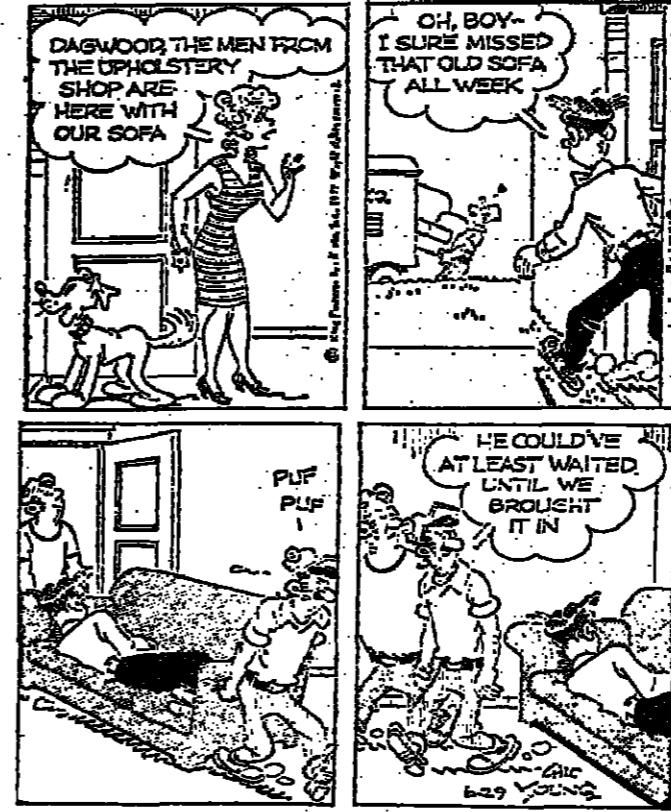
1972— Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$		Stocks and Sis. First High Low Last, Chg.		1972— Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$		Stocks and Sis. First High Low Last, Chg.		1972— Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$		Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$		1972— Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$		Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	
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296 64% AlfaLbb 1.70	152 774 792 77	.79 +.16	1036 65 A Home 1.77	90 103 109 108	.108 +.16	3694 246 BrownFerr 2.14	50 512 515 50	.50 +.16	20 1814 1926 1811	.1914 +.16	.1914 +.16	2194 219 Conf-Air Lin 1.48	224 224 224 215	.215 +.16	
1244 42% AlfaM 2.40	82 434 438 426	.426 +.16	1614 129 A Home pf 2	2 1601 1604 1605	.1605 +.16	1524 114 Avery Pd .24	10 3516 3515 3514	.3514 +.16	75 1714 1716 1715	.1715 +.16	.1715 +.16	3474 27 Cont Can 1.08	20 204 204 204	.204 +.16	
474 15% AlfaMkt 2.00	22 152 152 152	.152 +.16	275 AmHosp 2.27	173 479 484 476	.476 +.16	30 244 Bucy Er 1.20	22 321 325 320	.320 +.16	1174 75 CCheckell .10	22 816 816 816	.816 +.16	40 40 Conf Corp 2.11	41 408 408 408	.408 +.16	
1244 12% AdmEx 1.09	30 128 128 128	.128 +.16	49 124 A Medical 1.12	17 454 458 454	.454 +.16	TPM 124 Bush Bldg pf 3	22 491 494 492	.492 +.16	1194 114 Christch crpf .25	20 194 194 194	.194 +.16	534 414 CI Co pfA 2.50	12 474 474 474	.474 +.16	
421 42% Ad Mill 2.00	20 1 84 82 84	.84 +.16	2561 178 AmDcorp 1.18	18 184 184 184	.184 +.16	714 56 Edge pf 1.5	7 716 714 712	.712 +.16	1194 114 Christch crpf .25	20 194 194 194	.194 +.16	534 414 CI Co pfA 2.50	12 474 474 474	.474 +.16	
27 17% Admiral 1.70	44 414 424 412	.412 +.16	274 A MHC 1.40	91 274 274 274	.274 +.16	714 75 Edge pf 1.5	7 716 714 712	.712 +.16	1194 114 Christch crpf .25	20 194 194 194	.194 +.16	534 414 CI Co pfA 2.50	12 474 474 474	.474 +.16	
675 58 Aethlnt 1.84	24 234 234 234	.234 +.16	47 124 AmMkt 1.25	9 92 92 92	.92 +.16	714 75 Edge pf 1.5	7 716 714 712	.712 +.16	1194 114 Christch crpf .25	20 194 194 194	.194 +.16	534 414 CI Co pfA 2.50	12 474 474 474	.474 +.16	
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276 10% Alaska Inter 1.09	11 115 115 115	.115 +.16	1174 Am Sea .72	11 224 224 219	.219 +.16	714 75 Edge pf 1.5	7 716 714 712	.712 +.16	1194 114 Christch crpf .25	20 194 194 194	.194 +.16	534 414 CI Co pfA 2.50	12 474 474 474	.474 +.16	
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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294 204 Acme Prod	17	23	25	22	23	+1	294 142 Adams Russ	3	175	195	175	175	-15	294 142 Adams Russ	3	175	195	175	175	-15	294 142 Adams Russ	3	175	195	175	-15
13 412 Adams Russ	17	23	25	22	23	+1	13 19 Administr	40	3	195	195	195	-15	13 19 Administr	40	3	195	195	195	-15	13 19 Administr	40	3	195	195	-15
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174 104 Aeron Aut	4	42	42	42	42	-15	174 104 Aeron Aut	4	42	42	42	42	-15	174 104 Aeron Aut	4	42	42	42	42	-15	174 104 Aeron Aut	4	42	42	42	-15
294 121 Aeroflot Sov	50	22	25	21	24	+1	294 121 Aeroflot Sov	50	22	25	21	24	+1	294 121 Aeroflot Sov	50	22	25	21	24	+1	294 121 Aeroflot Sov	50	22	25	21	+1
74 416 Aerona Int	22	42	46	42	46	+15	74 416 Aerona Int	22	42	46	42	46	+15	74 416 Aerona Int	22	42	46	42	46	+15	74 416 Aerona Int	22	42	46	42	+15
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124 7 416 Amer Cap	17	16	16	16	16	-15	124 7 416 Amer Cap	17	16	16	16	16	-15	124 7 416 Amer Cap	17	16	16	16	16	-15	124 7 416 Amer Cap	17	16	16	16	-15
115 7 416 Amer Cap	3	3	3	3	3	-15	115 7 416 Amer Cap	3	3	3	3	3	-15	115 7 416 Amer Cap	3	3	3	3	3	-15	115 7 416 Amer Cap	3	3	3	3	-15
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115 116 Amer Hamil	9	325	375	354	325	-16	115 116 Amer Hamil	9	325	375	354	325	-16	115 116 Amer Hamil	9	325	375	354	325	-16	115 116 Amer Hamil	9	325	375	354	-16
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The victory of the Italian Blue Team in the world championships that ended in Miami last weekend was far from unexpected. The magnificent sextet of Pietro Forquet, Benito Garozzo, Giorgio Belladonna, Walter Aravalli, Massimo D'Alelio and Camillo Paolo Ticci led throughout the final against the Aces, representing the United States, and were only in difficulties once. The first big profit in the final went to Italy on the diagramed deal.

The deal was played first in the closed room, and Bob Goldmann and Jim Lawrence played the East-West cards in four spades doubled. This defeated reasonable contract was defeated one trick because South held all the missing trumps.

East doubled, and South chose four diamonds; West doubled in his turn, and the opening lead was the spade ace, which was ruffed in the dummy. Hammann ruffed the club finesse, and the jack lost to the king. West continued with a second spade, and South again ruffed in dummy.

Now the trouble began when South attempted to re-enter his hand with a club lead. East ruffed, and underled his ace of hearts so that West could win and give him another club ruff. East still had a heart and a spade winner, and when the smoke had cleared, the result was down four tricks for a loss of 1,100 points. This disaster was worth 15 international match points to Italy.

SOUTH

♦ QJ1032
♦ A103
♦ Q9832

WEST (D)

♦ A8764
♦ K754
♦ K74

EAST

♦ K9532
♦ A986
♦ J76

SOUTH

♦ Q118
♦ S4
♦ K7
♦ A110

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

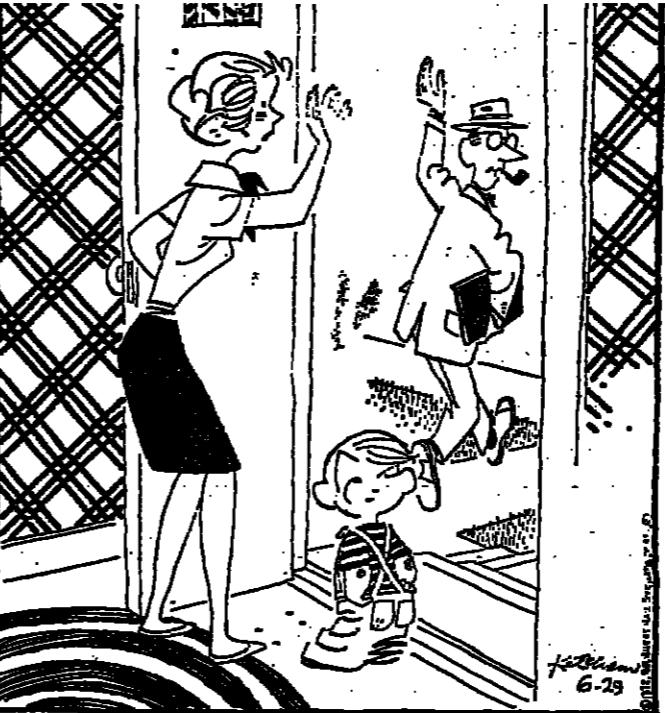
West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♦	Pass
2♦	3♦	4♦	Pass
4♦	4-N.T. Dbl.	5♦	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

• PELLE	• DALAI	• BITE
• APIE	• USAFS	• INWEZ
• LIDAN	• SITI	• REAR
• ECSTAT	• CTADEMA	• HEDNA
• HEDNA	• HEDNA	• LOSS
• EMEHA	• EMEHA	• PHOPIC
• FIDER	• FIDER	• FAII
• HEDNA	• SAILING	• ANDA
• DEDNA	• CARRIO	• FUSS
• B-ELA	• EAL	• PITS
• EAL	• EAL	• SLIDE
• EAL	• EAL	• TACIT
• EAL	• EAL	• PREVIEW
• EAL	• EAL	• KNOWON
• EAL	• EAL	• HALO
• EAL	• EAL	• CUES
• EAL	• EAL	• LICKIE
• EAL	• EAL	• CASES
• EAL	• EAL	• REST

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MALFE

HIKKA

DILEEY

LAFBLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble CRAZE BUSHY IMPORT MISHAP

Answer: You might find "spice" in these poems—EPICS

BOOKS

HOW TO DO THINGS RIGHT
The Revelations of a Fussy Man

By L. Rust Hills. Doubleday. 145 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

OH, Gawd, yes... the reviewer understands exactly what L. Rust Hills is getting at in "How to Do Things Right: The Revelations of a Fussy Man." As a matter of fact the reviewer found himself in a perfect doing-things-right situation just last week. There he was, standing thigh-deep in an absolutely classic trout pool, snaking out long fly casts and placing his dry fly just so. All his equipment was in tidy place—his fly box full of them, his aerosol can for drying them off, his leader pouch, spare line and bottle of Old Woodsman insect repellent, each in its special pocket in his fishing-jacket. He was a little arsenal of efficiency, making perfect long casts. Of course, he wasn't taking any fish—he wasn't even raising a nibble—but everything was so neat and right that it didn't matter. He felt good about the order of it all, and Mr. Hills—who, when he isn't neatoing up around the house, is a magazine fiction editor and teacher of creative writing—has explained why. "PUSSINESS" reads a sign that Mr. Hills would post in the bathroom, except that his family has already had a bit much of his signs: "DISORDERED IS THE ULTIMATE EVIL ORDER IS THE INITIAL GOOD," goes the message on a giant blinking neon sign that Mr. Hills would erect on his roof, except that the world might think him daft.

"If you get yourself straightened out and settled down," he writes, "it's going to help your wife get herself in order too; it's bound to. And this in turn will have a good effect on the kids. Maybe even the dog will get less yappy and nervous, and that will please the neighbors. Order spreads slowly, but it spreads. Real order, the order that is worth seeking, begins with the composed, balanced, secure individual; spreads (one hopes) through the composed, balanced, secure family; extends (perhaps) to the composed, balanced, secure community, and thence (with the participation of millions) to the nation; and from there (triumphantly) to an ordered, composed, balanced (and genial) world. But you have to start with yourself—you first, then your wife and kids, and only after the dog do you tackle the Town Hall." Or as the reviewer would have put it last week: first you tackle the fishing tackle; then you worry about the fish. Amen—and so it is.

But you are perhaps wondering about the patriarchal tone of Mr. Hills's remarks—his assumption that when the *partner-family* shapes up, everyone else falls into line? Don't worry. It is plain to see from his book that Mr. Hills's wife and kids also wonder. In fact, a good deal of the disorder that Mr. Hills is fighting seems to be caused by the dissenting positions of the wife and kids, not to mention the dog and TV set and dirty ash trays and over-loaded ice-cream cones that conspire to make Mr. Hills unhappy. You might even go so far as to say that Mr. Hills's book represents his plea to the court

to solve America's problems.

In fact, the reviewer's only disappointment is that Mr. Hills did not get into the business of planning—planning—I mean the art of designing new and sometimes useful things that give you the satisfaction of having completed the job before you've actually begun it, because that's as much a part of doing things right as not over-heating the sugar spoon is part of properly making and eating milk toast, or as having a large enough variety of useless trinkets in your fly box is part of properly not catching fish. But perhaps Mr. Hills will get into planning planning in the next volumes of his *Fussy Man* trilogy.

"How to Retire at Forty-One" and "How to Be Good." In an event, the reviewer can hardly wait for more of this neatness.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a 600-word reviewer for The New York Times.

By Will West

ACROSS	DOWN
43 Neighbor of Syr.	16 Jim-dandy
1 Chimney dirt	19 Staircase features
5 Pool-tables	20 TV fare
5 Adjunct	21 vive
13 Panhandles	25 Rascals
13 Adjective ending	26 Hindu deity
14 Medicinal plant	27 N. C. college
15 Norse chieftain	28 Ultra-chivalrous
17 Second in a series	29 Byelorussia's capital
18 Small dog	30 Bentley wrote of sex life
20 The electorate	31 Beginning
22 Genevieve, for one	32 Dean
23 Can, province	33 N. L. player
24 Family member	37 Old-World unit
26 Dirge	40 Galaxy power
30 Part of L.S.D.	44 Cotton threads
31 His, in Caen	45 The Trojans
32 Mineral	46 With 59 Acros., took pains
36 Drudge	47 Hem it up
37 Chemical compounds	51 Hep
38 P.I. cloth	52 Ways: Abb.
39 In a tempe way	53 Ankles
41 Tech grad: Abb.	54 Lay away
42 U. S. mountain range	55 Arboratum feature
43 Made a pitch for	56 Forward
46 Different Prefix	58 Diminutive ending

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49				50	51	52	53		54	55	56
57				58					59		
60				61					62		
63				64							

To Do Things
R. T. G. C. S. O. F.
Jerry Loses in 7, Mike in 4

Ali, Foster Stop the Quarry Clan

By Neil Amdur

JEGAS, June 28 (NYT).—Muhammad Ali returned with fire and his gloves last night scored a technical win over Jerry Quarry in the seventh round.

display of power, missing two rights, followed by a formidable performance Bob Foster, the light-weight champion.

g the bell ending the round with a devastating left to the head, Foster responded with a knockout of younger brother, Mike.

two knockouts was not for one evening, Ali squared off with George "the unbeaten heavyweight champion after the fight.

into coming to ring,

man responded to Ali's "I want Joe Frazier, want no boy."

to the "boy" reference, a wily from inside the Foreman, Frazier, and Ali's corner of the ring.

again showed why he is the finest fighter for his son Viscusi, his manager elated with the punch

United Press International
Mike Quarry is down and out.

that sent the 21-year-old challenger to the canvas.

"I'd like to try that last for size on Ali," Viscusi said.

"Is Foster interested in fighting Ali?" Viscusi was asked.

Foster had attempted to unseat

Joe Frazier as heavyweight champion but was knocked out, his only setback in the last 28 fights.

The question is not whether Foster will fight Ali but whether Ali will fight Foster," Viscusi replied.

In contrast to the serious mood of the first fight, the second Ali-Quarry match was a combination of theater in the square and the brawling that makes heavyweight fights an event.

At the opening bell, Quarry rushed across the ring and swung a futile wild right. Then he bulked all into his corner and picked him up against the ropes.

Ali, at what he called "dancing weight" (218 1/2), had his answer.

He spent the rest of the round displaying the showmanship that has made him the most colorful character in the sport.

Ali, who also retired last year following 18 seasons with the Canadiens, believed it would be harder for a younger star to make the decision whether to jump from the established league.

"People can understand a player of Bobby's age doing it,"

he dropped his hands and backed Quarry to hit him, and playfully beckoned his opponent and did a variety of snake dances and gestures that brought roars from the crowd. Ali at play is almost as popular as he is serious.

With his cornerman, Drew Gundlach Brown chanting incessantly for action, Ali opened his guns in the next four rounds driving Quarry into retreat.

A series of left hooks to the head early in the fourth round rocked Quarry into the ropes.

All pursued his attack in a sixth round that produced a standing ovation from the crowd.

Between rounds, Quarry sat near exhaustion in his corner, while Ali glared across the ring.

All resumed his assault early in the seventh round. With Quarry helpless against the ropes, Ali motioned to referee Mike Kaplan with his right hand to spare Quarry. Another left hook and right cross to Quarry's head buckled his knees, before Kaplan stepped in.

With the round seemingly at a close, Foster unloaded the right followed by the left hook that sent Quarry to the canvas as the bell rang.

Since no fighter can be saved by the bell at the end of any round except the last, Harry Krause, the referee, began counting.

Quarry did not move. As Krause finished, Foster, standing in a far corner, walked briskly toward the 175-pound Quarry, noticeably concerned.

Major League Standings

After the fight, Quarry said, "I don't have anything. I must have left it in here (the dressing room) watching my brother on the tube."

It was the second time Ali had stopped Quarry. Their first fight in 1970 ended after three rounds due to a cut over Quarry's eye.

Mike Quarry was obviously

by the opportunity to become the youngest light-heavyweight champion. He sang along with the playing of the national anthem from his corner before the fight and wore royal blue velvet trunks with the word "keep on trucking" inscribed along the left seam.

But the pattern of the fight was clearly established in the first round with Foster methodically stalking his challenger, unloading stinging left jabs and stiff right hands.

Foster's solemn expression never changed until a Quarry left dug through the belt, in Foster's opinion. "Keep 'em up," the champion muttered, as the pair clinched in the center of the 30-foot ring.

Foster picked up the pace in the third round with a hopping right that snapped Quarry's head back. Quarry countered gamely and even grimaced in the next round when a hard left-right combination by the champion again rocked him.

The end came suddenly, another tribute to Foster's awesome punching power which has produced nine knockouts in his 10 successful title defenses.

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Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	32	23	.529	—
New York	30	25	.500	1
Chicago	26	27	.511	1 1/2
S. Louis	31	33	.484	5
Montreal	21	36	.388	12
Philadelphia	23	34	.388	14

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 40 25 .515 —

Boston 35 30 .486 1/2

Los Angeles 35 34 .490 10

Atlanta 26 45 .386 17

San Francisco 21 43 .388 18 1/2

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

New York 21 7 Pittsburgh 4

St. Louis 4 Montreal 3 1/2

Houston 6 San Diego 0

Cincinnati 3 Los Angeles 4

San Francisco 3 Atlanta 3

San Diego 21 37 .413 18 1/2

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 3 San Francisco 1

Houston 3 St. Louis 2

Montreal 2 Pittsburgh 1

Atlanta 2 St. Louis 1

Alta. 3 San Diego 2

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 3 San Francisco 1

Houston 3 St. Louis 2

Montreal 2 Pittsburgh 1

Atlanta 2 St. Louis 1

Alta. 3 San Diego 2

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota 7 California 6

Baltimore 3 New York 2

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota 7 California 6

Baltimore 3 New York 2

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Wednesday's Games

Minnesota

Art Buchwald

Keep the Change

WASHINGTON. My friend Duncan is worried. "There is too much loose talk in this country lately about billions of dollars. Not very long ago, we talked about millions of dollars, but all of a sudden we lapsed into billions. No self-respecting politician now will ever mention a million when a billion will do."

"I guess," it told Duncan, "for the average person it doesn't make much difference. He's never seen a million dollars, and he's never seen a billion. As far as he's concerned, they're interchangeable."

"That's just the point, no one has ever seen a billion dollars," Duncan said. "Not one of the men who were ever asked for a billion knows what it looks like. He rolls it off his tongue like he's talking about a dozen eggs. Until the people in power know what a billion dollars is, they will never stop playing with the taxpayers' money."

"But what's the solution?" I asked.

"I believe a law should be passed that says anyone in the government who asks for money for a project that costs over a billion dollars must personally count it by hand."

"You're out of your mind, Duncan."

"For example," he said, "suppose Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird says he wants \$10 billion for 10 new Triton submarines. Good. We tell him he can have it, but he must take it in cash. Laird must go to a bank with a chit from Congress



Buchwald

and present it to the cashier. The cashier will hand it over to him in tens and twenties, and he will be required by law to make sure it is the correct amount."

"After Laird finishes counting it, the Joint Chiefs of Staff would have to count it to make sure he didn't make a mistake. If Laird made a mistake he would have to count it all over again."

"He'd have his work cut out for him," I said.

"If a congressman asks for a billion dollars for an appropriations bill, he would be required to count the money before proposing the bill," Duncan said.

"The money would be set aside in a vault on Capitol Hill and after the bill was passed, each person who voted for it would have to count it. That means if 340 congressmen voted 'yes,' the money would have to be counted 340 times. If a congressman refused to count it, his vote would be considered invalid."

"That would be a lot of work during an election year," I said. "Tell me, would you ask the President of the United States to count out the billions he requests in his budget?"

"Of course not," Duncan said. "The President's much too busy with other things. I think his wife and family should be required to count it for him."

"His wife and family?"

"Yes. Whenever the President figures out how much money he will need to run the country, Brink's trucks would bring it over to the White House in sacks and the President's wife and family could start counting in the upstairs quarters."

"I believe if a President saw his wife wearing a green eyeshade, sitting on the floor of the Lincoln Bedroom counting billions of dollars, it would have a very sobering effect on him."

"Duncan, you have proposed a very radical solution, but I must admit it does have merit."

"I think," he said, "that once we start giving out our appropriations in cash instead of checks, a new era of fiscal responsibility will be upon us. All we have to say to the people in charge is 'If you want the money—count it.' And you'll see how fast all this loose talk about billions comes to a halt."

New Curbs on Traveling Life For Gypsies

LONDON (NYT). On a flat asphalt field in East London, Mrs. Charity Eastwood steps out of her battered trailer each morning to heat up a pot of coffee. The open fire flickers. She pauses, then stares at the cars streaming toward the city.

"I've traveled all my life," says Mrs. Eastwood, a handsome, black-haired woman in her sixties. "Wouldn't have any other life. I'm used to the open country and moving on, always moving on."

She waves to a group of youths leaving the site to hunt for scrap metal. "I've got seven kiddies, all married," she says. "We've got 25 grandchildren. They're traveling all over. You're kicked from one place to another, that's the life, one place to another."

For Britain's 20,000 gypsies, one more uncertainty has been added to the hazards of what they call "the traveling life." A total of 16 boroughs, mostly around London, have applied to the British government to outlaw "surplus" gypsies from their areas under a four-year-old act that had been widely hailed as a humanitarian measure.

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Facilities

The legislation, called the Caravan Sites Act, specified that boroughs with gypsies had a duty to provide sites for up to 15 pitches or caravans, as trailers are known here. But having built the sites—setting up sewer and water facilities, electricity connections and an asphalt surface—the local authorities may then ask the government for sharp legal powers to drive out "surplus" gypsies.

Peter Walker, the minister for the environment, has now decided to present to Parliament the first such designation orders, as they are called. Each of the towns selected has built a camp site, and all hope to outlaw any surplus of gypsies.

The move is supported by powerful tenants' groups which have begun a public campaign to keep the number of gypsies in check. L.A. Mack, chairman of the residents' federation of the London borough of Bromley, recently warned householders what to expect if gypsy caravans settle near them.

"They can expect their children to be forcibly robbed of clothes and toys, their trees and fences to be systematically pilaged to fuel provide food and access for their vehicles onto private lands, and ill-tempered horses to be let loose to graze in playing fields and private gardens," he said.

Although the controversy over gypsies has led the government in recent weeks to announce that, "as a matter of urgency,"



The New York Times

Gypsy girl and child at camp in borough of East London.

local authorities will be able to receive additional money for official camp sites, there remains a sense of fear and tension within the gypsy community. At present there are 43 official, or government-sponsored, camp sites, with gypsy representatives asking for 200 around the British Isles.

Support for the gypsies was announced today by the National Council for Civil Liberties, similar to the American group, which attacked what were termed "no go areas" for gypsies. "Gypsies remain probably the most severely deprived children in the country."

Fewer than 600 of the 8,000 gypsy children now in England and Wales are attending school and most are growing up illiterate. Although educators have concluded that the most feasible way of teaching gypsy children is to bring the school to the site, only one such school has been set up in Britain, in a camp on an empty field in the London borough of Redbridge. Yul Brynner, the actor, who is part gypsy, supports the school.

"There are such enormous, almost insurmountable, problems teaching gypsy children," said Venice Manley, the nongypsy and writer for Tammy Dorsay and who claims responsibility for such hits as "Tammy Does It," "Swing High," and "Opus 1" and his orchestra will be playing at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts in Vienna, Virginia.

to be free of red tape and the ordinary problems of life."

In recent years the problem of gypsies—who are either dark-skinned Romanies descended from a wandering Indian tribe, or Irish tinkers who turned nomadic with last century's potato famine—has sparked interest among teachers and social workers. The Landward Plowmen Report four years ago on British education termed gypsies "probably the most severely deprived children in the country."

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PEOPLE

Frank Sinatra's Next Public Appearance

AND, on Friday and Saturday will be the famous Miller band brought to him by Tex Beneke, Ray Eberle, the Bradenaires and Frank Sinatra for "What's That? A New Jersey, on the Pomona Turnpike."

On good authority, the De Minister, Prince Charles, the British throne, will be to the Leander class Minerva in November after show courses at Portsmouth joined the Royal Navy last summer and has been strict the guided missile destroyers.

Half the households in United States have at least one family member who smokes. Forty percent women color their hair, 40 percent make their dressing. Twenty-eight percent U.S. males use electric shavers. 80 percent of the smokers have hot tea. Some 200,000 marketing companies based firm that makes advertising up such agents to companies to send out but not to waste their time.

The man who stood up at a conference and footed his tongue by announcing "tourism punishment" was Senator M. Kennedy. When he covered from the verbal and the valley of laughter, senator made it clear that was amounting to Robert Kennedy. Per-Celebrity Tournement, to be held Saturday Aug. 21, at the Forest Hills Club for the benefit of the Edward Kennedy Memorial Fund. Among the scheduled participants are Art Buchwald, Pacharach, Peter Finch, John Huston, Alan King, Diana Rigg, Carroll O'Connor, George Plimpton, Cliff Robertson, Dick Shore and Neil Simon. From pro ranks will come Arthur Ashe, Pancho Gonzales, Jack Kehoe, Bill Lutz, Dennis Keaton, Smith and Bill Talbert.

President Nixon has achieved dubious kind of fame in Ed where a brand of hashish was named after him. Oh, there's Winston Churchill too.

SAMUEL JUSTICE

3,500-Year-Old Skeletons in Gaza

JERUSALEM, June 28 (Reuters)—A double ceramic coffin containing two 3,500-year-old skeletons has been found in an archaeological dig at Deir El-Balah in the Gaza Strip, the Hebrew University has announced.

The find was uncovered during a series of digs designed to study burial customs in this area in the late Bronze Age.

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